

11 These Letters are continued in the 2 Vol^s called the Molasses or sugar
see Stamp Act page 53. 11111111 vid the Duty Act page 735.

two, without establishing several others. The experience of many nations may convince us of this truth.

Inexpressible therefore must be our distresses in evading the late act, by the dilution of British paper and guineas. Nor will this be the extent of our misfortune, if we admit the legality of that act.

Great Britain has prohibited the manufacturing iron and steel in their colonies; without any objection being made to her right of doing it. The like right the must have to prohibit any other manufacture among us. Thus she is possessed of an undoubted precedent on that point. This authority she will say is founded on the original intention of settling these colonies; that is, that she should manufacture for them, and that they should supply her with materials. The equity of this policy, she will also say, has been universally acknowledged by the colonies, who never have made the least objection to statutes for that purpose, and will further appear by the mutual benefits flowing from this usage, ever since the settlement of these colonies.

Our great advocate, Mr. Pitt, in his speeches on the debate concerning the repeal of the Stamp Act, acknowledged that Great Britain could restrain our manufactures. His words are these—"This kingdom as the supreme governing and legislative power, has ALWAYS bound the colonies by her regulations and restrictions in trade, in navigation, in MANUFACTURES, in every thing, except that of taking their money out of their pockets WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT." Again, "We may bind their trade, CONFINE THEIR MANUFACTURES, and exercise every

power whatsoever, except that of taking money out of their pockets WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT."

Here then my countrymen, pause yourselves, and behold the ruin hanging over your heads. If you ONCE admit that Great Britain may lay duties, on her exportations to us, for the purpose of levying money on us only. She then will have nothing to do but to lay those duties on the articles which she prohibits us to manufacture, and the trade of America is finished. We have been prohibited from procuring manufactures, in all sales, any where but from Great Britain (excepting times when we are permitted to import directly from Ireland). We have been prohibited, in some cases from manufacturing for ourselves, and may be prohibited in others; we are therefore exactly in the situation of a city besieged, which is surrounded by the works of the besiegers in every part but one. If that is closed up, no step can be taken but to surrender at discretion. If Great Britain can order us to come to her for necessities we want, and can order us to pay what taxes she pleases, before we take them away, or when we have them here, we are as abject slaves as France and Poland can show in wooden shoes, and with uncombed hair.

Perhaps the nature of the necessities of dependant states, caused by the policy of a governing one, for her own benefit, may be elucidated by a fact mentioned in history.

|| The peasants of France have wooden shoes; and the vassals of Poland are remarkable for uncombed hair, which never can be combed.

When the Carthaginians were possessed of the island of Sardinia, they made a decree, that the Sardinians should not manufacture, nor get it any other way than from the Carthaginians. Then, by imposing any duties they would upon it, they drained from the miserable Sardinians any funds they pleased; and whenever that oppressed people made the least movement to assert their liberty, their tyrants starved them to death or submission. This may be called the most perfect kind of political necessity.

From what has been said, I think, this uncontrovertible conclusion may be deduced.—That when a ruling state obliges a dependant state to take certain commodities from her alone, it is implied in the nature of that obligation: it is essentially requisite to give it the least degree of justice; and is inseparably united with it, in order to preserve any share of freedom to the dependant state.—that those commodities should never be loaded with duties for the sole purpose of levying money on the dependant state.

Upon the whole, the single question is—whether the parliament can legally impose duties to be paid by the people of these colonies only, FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF RAISING A REVENUE, on commodities which she obliges us to take from her alone? Or, in other words, whether the parliament can legally take money out of our pockets WITHOUT OUR CONSENT?

If they can, our boasted liberty is but
Vox et præterea nihil.
A FARMER.
A sound and nothing else.

TACITUS

To Captain J. H. T. w of Beverly-Hall.

I HAD not time in my last, nor can I now find room fully to inform you of the vast utility of the newly invented and constructed Columns. I am therefore constrained, for the present, and that bitterly, against my poor and proud will, to submit the grand affair to your own sagacity, and well-known talent at investigation. But I most faithfully promise that the arch hieroglyphic, hierarchic, antichristian would-be-North-American-omnipotents, in temporal and spiritual, shall, in due season, have all the commentarial notes in my power.

The Glossean Column, or
Eosning-Pepl.

Effex.
I am your's,
DOCUMENTS, &c. 1767. Or,
The Corinthian Column.

"THIS gentleman," says the writer, "has, I believe, contributed more than any one man to bring us into the state of our lawry and confusion we are now in, and begins to be frightened at it." "Before he left this town, he told a gentleman if the government at home do not send forces to keep the Province, they will be cutting one another's throats from one end to the other."

See letter to Mr. Perowne.
This is as false and groundless a charge as ever ever conceived, uttered or penned, and if not known to be such to the letter-writer, yet I venture to say, he had no reason to believe himself in this and a hundred other of his assertions within these seven years. "I believe," "I think," and a gentleman told another who told me, "is the manner in which some insinuate the greatest slander of individuals, and the most infamous ungrateful misrepresentation of a country, that in a few years has generously raised them from the most abject poverty, to a state of felicity they had no conception could exist, and be prepared for them, between Heaven and Great Britain, who will ever be an honor to Mr. Otis, to be abused and misused with all North-America, by such letter-writers as this and some few of his suite. Mr. Otis has attained a much higher honor, if possible. For the same pitiful pamphleteer, who has quoted this anonymous letter to persuade the world Mr. Otis "contributed more than any man to bring us into the late confusion," should first have excepted the father of Miss Ame Stamp: Were it himself, or as I rather think the letter-writer. He should also have excepted Lord C. and M. R. M. G. C. and the whole glorious Assembly of 1765, who labored hard to prove abetted encouraged and supported those confusions. So according to this wise-acre, Mr. Otis, if engaged, was but a petty offender, in comparison of his superiors; and but an inferior workman, not too, for he is no means too: And the most illustrious men Britain ever saw, and I fear will ever see again, had no occasion for fools. The wise and prudent letters from that particularly from Mr. S. C. in my opinion, contributed more to compose mens minds, and stop the further progress of the late confusions in America, than even he could have effected with 20,000 of the best troops in Europe.

"TORIES! Whigs! all ranks and parties, pray hear me," & commiserate my deplorable condition! "I have such a propensity, that I cannot possibly contain myself much longer!" "O some notable effects most certainly must be produced, and flow from such notable causes; especially in this day of dilemma!" "I want now indeed to make myself a little more popular" "now". "Were it essential, and the thing possible, I should now be glad to be an honest man", and "a True Patriot. (Alas! alas! I am suspected, and if bro't out, must soon "give up the ghost" "as a True Patriot." "Sdeath, what's all this now?" "Why truly only this, "those princely gentry the Junto of our dogs have usurped all legislative and executive authority over the press", "which I had engrossed, and was in hopes of retaining in my own hands". "It seems they have in a bold, audacious atrocious, but really very impertinent Manner, threatened the poor Printers of me the True Patriot, with sudden, very sudden destruction, in order to frighten them to sacrifice the great trust," and full confidence, I have long tho't hit most graciously to repose in those my well-beloved cousins, and their deeds, under a solemn oath of secrecy on their part of the covenant, and good pay on mine, never to their last breath, never to expose either the True Patriot's papers or "properties". "They are now so wrought on, that they have thought fit to tell me personally, they think it very proper for reasons they gave me, to drop some of my "most pungent" paragraphs. So, so! I am then to be guiled next Monday am I? And how long now do you think I can live after that? "Well, if it is come to this, 'tis time for the True Patriot to make his dying speech." Here it is. "Whigs! Tories! all ranks and parties hear me! Cabal and Junto! great and small, pity the poor True Patriot! Ho et Quibo! Compliments to Quaco, Quomino and "Squibo".

* Circulating Gazette.

Longbow.

"FRIENDS, countrymen, and fellow-citizens" of Britain! "A very little time will convince you that my sole motive for addressing you, was the hearty good wishes, and sincere desire I ever shall have of serving myself. "At that time I" tho't "I saw nothing but hurry and confusion taking place"—"many mouths open"—"threats high against the officers that were expected over to regulate the trade"—"Watchers were employed to give intelligence of their arrival"—"all was hurry and confusion I say"—at least in my head—"that was the time I first and last addressed you, my countrymen, "and these are the laudable motives by which I am actuated", "and these alone shall be the Basis of my future proceedings." "Desolation almost satiated herself in the time of the Stamp Act, to the immortal shame and irreparable injury of my country." "I tho't it my duty to throw in my mite to prevent the like fatal proceedings again." "by the gentlemen and cur-dogs in frocks and trowlers," "on the stage & busiest scenes," "or behind the curtain." "I also judged that the consequence of such a repetition must be the destruction of my country." "Actuated by these dreams and visions in my late cold night-walking, I determined to dub myself the True Patriot of North-America, and to fall out with my bow, arrow and spear, against those "princely gentry the Junto, in frocks and trowlers." "And if I have not stopped their virulence, I have checked their vehemence, and broke their measures." And having sufficiently provoked them, according to my usual custom, beg a truce, and promise on the word of "the true Patriot" and in conformity to this declaration, that for the sake of restoring peace and harmony, "I will not till next Thursday or Monday answer any of the Junto or Cabal," "let them be ever so irritating in the mean time."

"A True Patriot."

Boston, December 28.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, by Adjournment, on Tuesday the 22d of Decem. Inst. the following INSTRUCTIONS were unanimously Voted to be given their Representatives the ensuing Session of the General Court; and the same were voted to be published, viz.

GENTLEMEN,
WE your constituents, the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, being legally assembled in Faneuil-Hall, and taking into mature consideration the distressed circumstances of the town, by means of the amazing growth of luxury, and the embarrassments of our trade; and having also the strongest apprehensions that our invaluable rights and liberties, as men, and British subjects, are greatly affected by a late act of the British Parliament; imposing duties on sundry commodities, to be levied and paid in the colonies, have thought it expedient to give you our united sentiments on those interesting subjects; that you may from thence take encouragement vigorously to pursue such measures as may be best calculated to secure our safety and welfare.

It is the part of every wise community, at all times, to encourage industry and economy among themselves. How great is the necessity, when pressed with insupportable debts and taxes, which is the present unhappy state of this town and province? The late just and necessary war, in which our Sovereign and the nation hath been engaged, being principally fought in North-America, re-

dered it the incumbent duty of his Majesty's faithful subjects of these colonies, to exert the utmost of their strength and abilities in defence of his dominions in this part of the world, and reducing his enemies to terms of peace. This province hath exhibited many repeated instances of their readiness to afford their aid to his Majesty, which will be standing monuments of their zeal for his Majesty's service, and their affection to the mother-state. It is needless to recur to former instances, even in the infancy of the province. The last war affords incontestible proofs; when by their united exertions, they incurred a debt which is now an almost insupportable burden, and will so remain for years to come. It is with concern that we are obliged to say, that under all this difficulty our private debts to the British merchants have been increasing; and our importations, even of superfluities, as well as other articles; have been to much beyond the bounds of prudence, that our utmost efforts, it is to be feared, will not save us from impending ruin. At the same time our trade, by which alone we are enabled to balance our accounts with Great-Britain, is in almost every branch of it burdened with duties and restrictions, whereby it is rendered unprofitable to us; and is indeed in danger of being totally obstructed and ruined. In such a deplorable situation, we warmly recommend to you, Gentlemen, to exert yourselves in promoting every prudent measure which may be proposed to put a stop to that profusion of luxury, so threatening to the country; to encourage a spirit of industry and frugality among the people, and to establish manufactures in the province. We conceive that divers manufactures may be set up, to great advantage, particu-

larly those of Iron, Glass, Paper, Linnen, &c. and therefore we think it highly necessary that they should be encouraged by suitable bounties. Hemp and Flax are the natural produce of our lands, and many new discoveries may be made of the productions of the country, which we have just reason to expect you will attend to, as they will be the necessary means of lessening our foreign imports, enabling us to discharge the debts we have already contracted abroad, and freeing us from the obligation of contracting, at least so largely for time to come. We cannot conclude this head, without observing to you, that the excessive use and consumption of spirituous liquors, requires your particular care to discountenance, as it is destructive to the morals as well as the health and substance of the people; rendering them incapable of labour, and tending to erase from the mind, the sentiments of virtue, and a disposition to industry.

As we have nothing more at heart, than to maintain a lasting and perpetual friendship and union with the people of Great Britain, who are our fellow subjects, we rely upon it, that you will at all times readily join in any measures tending to cultivate and establish it. Using your best endeavours to circumvent and frustrate the designs of those who would create jealousies and foment divisions between us. At the same time, it is your incumbent duty, carefully to inspect such acts of parliament as are or shall be passed to be binding on the colonies; the prudence and even necessity of which will appear, when it is considered, that we are not and cannot be represented in the parliament which passeth such laws; and consequently the only step which can be taken, by those who

+ Lord Chatham & Margis. Birmingham & General Conway Administration. see Speech pa. 403.

v vide page 780. (a) Taken From Gov. Barnard's Letters. Wd 11/16/14 (15/16/16) Supposed to Mean Gov. Barnard 111 vid the Duty, or Sea Act page 735. x x vide the Stamp Act page 53.

alone legally represent us, is to point out such inconveniences, as by reason of our great distance from the supreme legislative of the nation, may in all probability will sometimes arise from such laws in order that they may be remedied. And we on this occasion strictly enjoin upon you to use your influence, that the nature and tendency of the late act of parliament imposing duties upon Paper, Glass, &c. may be the subject of enquiry in the House of Representatives. The design of this act we perceive, is to raise a Revenue out of the colonies, for the support of his Majesty's government, and to defend and secure his American territories. As this revenue is to be raised out of our property, it is immaterial to us, by what mode the taxes are to be levied, or by what name they are called. It is without controversy, the natural right of every Man, and the constitutional right of every British Subject, solely to dispose of his own property, either by himself in person, or by his representative of his own free election: If therefore the people of this province, are by nature, and by the royal charter, entitled to all the rights of natural born subjects, as without doubt they are, it is certain, that all property taken from them, by any manner or way, without their consent, must be an infringement of their natural and constitutional rights. And it is a point of the utmost consequence to us: For what liberty could any man be supposed to have, if another hath a right to demand of him any part of his earnings, and by consequence the whole, if he pleases? Besides, the appropriation of the monies to be raised by this act, we humbly conceive, is just matter of grievance to us; inasmuch as we are thereby deprived of that honor which is the pride of British subjects, of testifying our alacrity in supporting his Majesty's officers, in the several departments of government, as well as of the privilege of taking into consideration, our own ability, and the merit of their services. Moreover, the act in its operation, will further discourage our trade, already sinking under its pressures and difficulties. And it is worth your particular notice, that it has ever been the policy of Great Britain, to lay the colonies under a necessity of purchasing her own manufactures, to the exclusion of all others, which obliges us to purchase such articles as we have need of, at an advanced rate: And this alone we apprehend would be sufficient to exempt us from any additional charges or duties upon them here, even if it were inconsistent with our natural & constitutional rights; especially when it is considered, that by our consumption of their manufactures the price of them is greatly advanced, the manufacturers increased in number and wealth, and enabled to pay a larger proportion towards the public and national charges, and the value of their lands is also greatly enhanced.

We therefore, upon the whole, instruct you, to endeavour that in the most humble, dutiful and loyal terms such representations may be made to our most gracious King, of our constitutional and charter rights, of our unswerving loyalty and affection to his person, family and government, of our acknowledged constitutional subordination to the supreme legislative power of the nation, and of the hardships and grievances which lie upon us under the operation of the said act, together with such humble supplication to his Majesty, as may prevail upon him graciously to recommend its repeal.

Attest, **WILLIAM COOPER**, Town-Clerk.
At the above Meeting a large and respectable Committee appointed the 25th of October last, to consider of some Measures for relieving the Poor of the Town of Boston, by reviving the Linen Manufacture, and in such other Ways as should be thought most beneficial, reported among other things, That it was their Opinion that this Province had all natural Advantages for carrying on the Linen Manufacture, and that a sufficient Quantity of Flax may be raised for that Purpose, if the Government would give Encouragement, and proposed a Method whereby it might be carried on and established in this Town—they then acquainted the Inhabitants, they had been informed by good Judges, that Duck or Sail Cloth has been made in this Province of a superior Quality to any commonly imported from Russia, and that they doubted not but they should be soon able to lay a Plan before them for manufacturing of Sail Cloth, that may be equally beneficial to the Town and Province—With the Linen Manufacture the Committee also reported, that they had the Pleasure to acquaint the Town, that from the several Advices they had obtained from many Parts of this Province, the Woolen and Linen Manufactures are carried on to so great a Degree, as that a very great Part of the Inhabitants in most Towns supply themselves with their own Clothing.

Wm. Greenleaf

Fronting CORNHILL,

HAS Imported in the last Ships from **LONDON** and **BRISTOL**, A large Assortment of Goods, suitable for the Season, which he will sell by Wholesale or Retail as low as can be afforded.

At the same Place may be had,

Crates of flat half pint Dram Bottles:
Red and white and blue & white Chimney Tile:
Boxes of 10 by 8, 9 by 7, & 8 by 6 Window Glass:
Casks of 20d, 10d, and 4d. Nails:
Boxes of long and short Pipes:
Four yard and three yard Persia Carpets:
The best Bohea, Green and Hyson TEA:
Pepper, Mustard, Nutmegs, and Cinnamon.

Saml. Abbot

HAS Imported in the last Ships from **London**, A very large and compleat Assortment of English and India Goods suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell extreme cheap for Cash, by Wholesale and Retail at his Shop the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Town Dock, Boston.

14 Cutlery Ware, Window Glass by the Box, Spices, Earthen and China Ware, Melior Harts, Butt Soles, Paper, &c.

Joshua Blanchard

IN TENDS to continue the Sale of his Goods at the true Sterling Cost until the 10th of February next, at his Shop on Dock Square; and hath yet remaining,
Scarlet and Buff Plush 6/6 to 9/6 Sterling per yard.
Superfine Broad Cloth, at 16/6 and 17/6, best per yard
Second Cloths 12/6 and 14/6 ditto
Middling and coarse ditto, 3/6 to 10/ ditto
Scarlet Whitney, 6/6 7/6 & 10/ ditto
Cloth colours and blue Kaintons, 5/3 to 6/3 ditto
Tobine Lutefstring, 9/ ditto
Blue Brocades, 10/ ditto
Taby Shapes, 2/5 per Piece, ditto
Straw coloured Padusoy, 9/ ditto
Straw ditto, 7/ ditto
Crimson ditto, 7/6 ditto
Best India Taffaty, 7/ ditto
Ditto strip ditto, 6/ ditto
Striped Sattins, 6/ ditto
Silk and Worsted Program, 5/ ditto
Crimson Capuchine Silks, 4/9 ditto
White, 4/2 ditto
White sprigged Satin, 8/4 ditto
Crimson, 8/6 ditto
Blue, 7/9 ditto
Demofcus for Mens Waistcoats, 3/6 ditto
White water'd Taby, 5/6 ditto

Devonshire Kerseys, Drab Cloths, Camblets, Callimancoes, worsted and silk sprigged Stuffs, Paquet Lawns, Ruffs, Dowls, Pretties, white Ravens Duck, Flannel for Ironing Cloths, Turkey Stripes, Cotton Hollands, Cotton Stripes, Black Cravat Mode, striped Swanskins, Durants, Shalloons, Tammies, Men and Womens Gloves, Pillow Fustians, yellow Holland and Canyas, Stray Trimmings, Buttons, Mohair, Silk and Hair, silk Twill, Catgut and Parisnet, worsted Breeches and Waistcoat Patterns, Stock Tapes, Table Cloths, Napkin Drapes, Silk Mitts & Gloves, Ivory Fans, Bone and other Fans, Hatband Crape, Pen-nitones, Halfhick, Cotton Gowns, Mens Womens and Boys worsted and cotton Hosiery, printed cotton Calicoes and dark Chintz, Duroys, silk and worsted Sagather, Persian cotton Velvet, Long Lawns, ell-wide Gauze, Velvet Marks, black sprigged Gauze, Turbans, Silverets, half-yard Popplins, sprigged Mecklinburgs, &c. &c. &c.
A great Variety of Blond Laces, Bone Laces, Hat Trimmings, Gimps, Snails and new Trimmings, Hats and Bonnets, under the Sterling Cost.

—Removed—

Oliver Greenleaf

TAKES this Method to inform his Customers and others, That he has removed from his Shop near Liberty Tree, to a Shop the Corner of Winter Street, opposite Seven Star Lane, South End, BOSTON:

Where may be had,

A general Assortment of GOODS, just imported from **LONDON**, very low for Cash only, Wholesale or Retail.—Choice **LYNN** Shoes.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, on Thursday the 21st Day of January next, at the King's Arm Tavern in Salem,

A Farm situate on Manchester Neck, lately in the Possession of Capt. John Foster, deceased, containing about 180 Acres, well accommodated with Pasture, Orchard, Mowing and Plough Land, together with about two Acres Salt Marsh: It has on it a large Dwelling House in good Condition, a good Fish Yard, with two Fish Houses, and Fish Flakes, a large Store and Wharf.—The Sale will begin at Two of the Clock, P.M. Any Person minded to purchase at private Sale, may do it by applying to Messrs Benjamin Marston and Israel Foster, in Marblehead, any Time before the Day above-mentioned.

ALSO, All Persons who are any Ways indebted to said Foster's Estate, are once more Notified, that they will be certainly sued at March Court without further Notice, except their Accounts are paid before.

Marblehead, Dec. Benjamin Marston, } Executors.
21, 1767. Israel Foster, }

Imported in the last Ships by

Richard Smith,

In King-Street,

A large and general Assortment of English GOODS suitable to the Season, procured immediately from the different Manufacturers; in particular a large Assortment of Yorkshire Woollens, which will be sold very low for Cash or short Credit.

ALSO Hemp, Painters Colours and INDIGO.
Cash given for good **POT-ASH**.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

A LETTER to a Friend, containing **REMARKS** on certain Passages in a **SERMON** Preach'd by the Right Reverend Father in GOD, **Jesse Lord Bishop of Landaff**, before the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, at their Anniversary Meeting in the Parish Church of St. Mary Le Bowe, February 20, 1767. In which the highest Repröach is undesignedly cast upon the **AMERICAN COLONIES**.

With a Postscript, taking Notice of like injurious Reflections in a Society-Sermon, preached the preceding Year by the **Lord Bishop of Gloucester**.

By **CHARLES CHAUNOX, D. D.**
Pastor of the first Church of Christ in Boston.
Sold by **Thomas Leverett**, at his Shop in Cornhill.
Where may be had a great Variety of Books, Stationary Ware, and a great Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season.

See the **SUPPLEMENT**.

TO BE SOLD By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale:
On **THURSDAY** Evening next.

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz. Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Rattens, Camblets, Callimancoes, Shalloons, Tammies, Garlis, Irish Hollands, Checks, Men and Womens Hosiery, Manchester Velvets, Linceys, Ruggs, Blankets, Tabling, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Some Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.
Also a Quantity of Plate.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Brethren of the **MOST** Antient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted **MASONS**, That the Right Worshipful Master and Brethren of the Lodge of **St. Andrew** in Boston, propose to celebrate the Feast of **St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST** THIS DAY the 28th Instant, at their Hall, at the Free Mason's Arms. Tickets to be had of Brother **PAUL REVEREND**, at said Hall.
N. B. Dinner will be on the Table precisely at Two o'Clock.

STOLEN last Night from the Subscriber, at Mr. John Richardson's at the South End of Boston, a Chestnut colour'd Mare, near 15 Hands high, about 14 Years old, with a Saddle and Bridle, has a white Strip down her Face, her off hind Foot white, well shod round, natural Pacer.

Whoever shall take up said Mare, and return her to said Richardson, or to the Subscriber at Westford, or discover the Thief, and confine him in any of His Majesty's Goals, that he may be brought to Justice, shall have **FOUR DOLLARS** Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by **Boston, Dec. 24,**
SAMUEL REED.

PUBLIC VENDUE OFFICE—NORTH-END.
THIS DAY—(Monday) will be sold by Public Vendue, By **JOHN GERRISH,**

At his Vendue-Office, &c.
A Fresh and large Assortment of Goods lately Imported—Amongst which are a Parcel of very stout blue Kerseys, a Parcel of excellent Blankets—Ruggs, Coverlids, &c. Broad Cloths, Camblets for Closets, Druggets, Linen, Stockings, Callimancoes, and Hundreds of other Articles—(Pray) Come and see.

N. B. Public Sale will be had at said Office on **THURSDAY** next, and on every **MONDAY**.

Sale to begin 5 o'Clock.

CHOICE SPRING BEAVER

TO be Sold cheap for Cash. Inquire of **JOSEPH JACKSON, Esq.** on Dock Square.

CHOICE SPRING BEAVER, at 6s. per Pound—Likewise, **CITRON** at 1s. per Pound, and cheaper by the Quantity, to be sold at Store No. 24, on the Long Wharf.

TO BE SOLD, VERY CHEAP

A Fine **SCHOONER** of about 90 Tons, with a large Quarter Deck, lately sheath'd, well found, and very suitable for the West-India Trade. Enquire of **Edes and Gill**.

THE Debtors and Creditors of **Captain Arthur Dunn**, late Resident in Charlestown, deceased, are desired to settle, as soon as possible, with his Executors, the Subscribers. Charlestown, December 15, 1767.
SETH SWEETSER,
ISAAC RAND.

A New Set of Mahogany Chairs, with Leather Bottoms, of the newest Fashion, warranted, and to be sold cheap for Cash; inquire of **Edes and Gill**.

TO be Let, a convenient Dwelling House, with a good Shop, Garden and Outhouses, in Black-Hox-Lane, in good Repair; inquire of **John or Habijah Savage**.

ALL Persons that are indebted to, or have any Demands on the Estate of **Jeremy Gridley, Esq.** late of Brookline, deceased, are requested to adjust the same as soon as may be, with **Richard Gridley, Administrator** on said Estate. Those Persons that have borrowed Books belonging to said Estate, are desired to return them.

A GUINEA REWARD.

WHEREAS three MALEVOLENT DEMONIAKS, between the Hours of XII & 1 o'Clock of the Night preceding the 19th Instant, Jally'd up Fleet-Street, at the North-End, and beat in Eleven Squares of a Salt House in a certain House in that Street, purely for Mischief Sake, as the Owner is not conscious of his giving any one Occasion for such Treatment, if any one will give such Information to the Printers hereof, as that the Aggressors may be legally prosecuted and convicted, he shall receive a **GUINEA** Reward, upon Conviction. **Pro bono Publico.**

To be Sold by Public Vendue, at the **NEW AUCTION ROOM,** By **ELIAS DUPEE,**

Next Tuesday and Wednesday,

Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Rattens, Beaver Coat, and Camblettings, Buckrams, knit Patterns, check Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens worsted Hosiery, Ribbons, Pins, Gauze, Satten Hats, a Parcel of Ridinghood, a Quantity of very good Plate, Home Furniture, Apparel, Watches, &c.

AN ESSAY ON MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

THE numerous bonum of human life being placed by the generality of mankind in the possession of a valuable woman, & marriage being so universally reckoned the principal source of our felicity or unhappiness, it would be well worth the care of a prudent man to make a strict examination into the character of the lady, who is the object of his wishes, before he commences a connexion for life, and to be as attentive to the perfections of her mind, as solicitous about the charms of her face.

Yet though the necessity for such a circumspection is allowed by every man, it is practised but by very few. The moment a fine pair of eyes have made an impression upon our hearts, adieu common sense! Farewell understanding! An ambition to please is the only object of our consideration; and we are no sooner convinced of the beauties of the face, than we run in credit for the virtues of the heart; and from wishing that our favourite object might be mistress of every amiable qualification, we never think of making any trial, but foolishly imagine that in reality she is.

There is in love a fascinating something, that makes the very errors of the favourite lady appear as so many agreeable attractions, and renders us totally blind to her follies and imperfections. Your true lover will condemn an indifferent woman for loquacity, if she speaks but half a dozen words; yet he can hear his own charmer prattle like a magpie, and very little more to the purpose, without once thinking the young hussy is impertinent or troublesome. The most common-place observation in her he looks upon as a stroke of the brightest wit; he gives the appellation of gaiety to her tone, spirit to her rudeness, elegance to her affectation, understanding to her ill humour, greatness of soul to her prodigality, discretion to her avarice, sprightliness to her intelligence, and satire to her insolence: In short your true lover is, negatively speaking, deaf, dumb, and blind. He can hear nothing to her prejudice, say nothing to her disparagement, nor see anything to her disadvantage. In love every one of us is infected with an unaccountable delirium in the mind; our reason is disturbed, our judgment is perverted, our spirit dejected, our resolution broken, our tranquility lost, and, as Comenius says, in the Spanish Fryar, "The Lord have mercy upon us written upon all our houses."

About three years ago, gentlemen, I was as arrant a puppy of this cast, as ever wounded the bark of a harmless tree, or penned an insipid acrostic. I talked of gods and goddesses, of dryads and hamadryads, of fauns and satyrs, and fifty other heathenish personages, and that to a degree, that you would absolutely have taken me for an insidel by my conversation. I need not tell you that my charmer was the finest creature in the universe; I would not at that time have refused the sacrament upon it; tho' since we have been married, I am not altogether so positive in my opinion. Many a morning have I rose with the sun to write a letter which I never sent; and many a winter's evening have I froze before her house, in a profound admiration of the window shutters. The very knocker at the door had an air of elegance superior to any thing of the kind I had ever seen; and I constructed an insuperable aversion to iron palisades, because I saw nothing but wooden rails before the temple of my divinity.

After whole ages of languishing, kneeling, swearing, grunting and growling, with an innumerable heap of et cetera's, which form the system of modern adoration, the sun, moon, stars, and all the rest of the lover's acquaintance, smiled, as Doctor Smollet emphatically phrases it, upon our "heaven directed union." I don't recollect, indeed, that any portents or prodigies made their appearance upon the happy morning: Nature continued in her ordinary course, and the elements favoured us with no other marks of their attention than a loud storm, and a hearty shower of rain, which, by the by, are not very common in the middle of January. Married however I was; and married I now am: But as I shan't take up your time with a relation of the particular circumstances that have gradually lessened my affection; suffer me to lay a journal of a few hours before you, which, as there are no great vicissitudes in our manner of living, may be considered as the journal of the whole year. You will please to call it

A Lesson for a LOVER;

Or a modern Picture of Matrimonial Happiness.

Wednesday 9 o'clock—Got up, found my wife sitting by the parlour fire—Wonders how I can lie in bed so long, when I do nothing but sleep the whole night—Angry at my beard, and enquired who mended the hole in my last pair of stockings—Read the Royal Chronicle for the preceding evening—Mem. My wife hates that paper, and vows it engrosses my whole attention.

10. Eat one bit of toast and butter—My wife, offended at the smallness of my appetite, said I could eat heartily, she dare say, in other places—Turned her chair about, and scarcely put a bit of sugar in my cup.

11. Told my wife I should dine at Sir John Belsheld's—Wonders what I can do so often at that house—Surprised I don't entirely live there—Does not like Sir John's larder—Called for her muff and cloak—Scolded the maid, and went to prayers.

12. Altered my mind—Staid at home to dinner. Ordered a shoulder of mutton and potatoes for one dish—My wife returned—Staying at home one of my old fetiches—But she can find me out—Don't love her—Once tho' I would have never used her so.

1. Called for a pair of silk stockings—Black sent me down—As I don't go abroad, black may do well enough—No weather for white stockings—Linen changed, hair dressed, cloaths put on by

2. Dinner—The shoulder of mutton quite raw, and the potatoes all rotten—The fowl boiled to rags, and the bacon musty—Out of humour—Reprehended by my wife—Said I can never like any thing dressed at home—Asked if Sir John Belsheld's table was to my liking—Believed Miss Belsheld was an excellent manager—Some cold roast beef brought up for dinner—Eat a little, and retired from table—Wife offended that I did not stay for grace.

3. Looked out for Mr. Caesar Wilkes's Political Magazine—Sensible, spirited, and impartial—Wife out of temper that I always read in her company—Said I never pulled out a book in the presence of Miss Belsheld—Won-

dered that I can't wear a shirt without laced ruffles—Certain it is not for her I take such pains in dress.

4. Going out—My wife in tears—Staid out till one—Wife scolded—Did not make an answer—Fell asleep, and rose at 9 on Thursday morning.

In this manner, gentlemen, am I situated with a Matrimonial Helpmate. Let my case be a warning to others; and suffer me to conclude with the old song.

Ye Gods, ye gave to me a wife,
Out of your grace and favour,
To be the comfort of my life,
And I was glad to have her.
But if your Providence divine
For greater bliss design her;
To obey your will, at any time,
I'm ready to resign her.

Railroad-District, December 17, 1767.

RAN away from his Master Lieut. Matthew Caldwell, the 15th of November last, a stout Molatto Negro Slave, named *Step*, aged 27 Years, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, his Head wooly, a large Nose, speaks thick, but good English. He had on and carried with him when he went away, a Felt Hat, and yellow Wig, a Homespun light-coloured Kersey Coat with Metal Buttons, a Krip'd Cotton and Linen Jacket, with the Stripes downwards, a Krip'd Worsted and Wool Jacket, with the Stripes crossways, a Pair Sheepskin Breeches, one white Tow Shirt, one Linen Check Shirt, and two Worsted & Wool Shirts, two Pair blue Yarn Stockings, two Pair Pumps, with Brass Buckles.

Whoever takes up said Run-away, and will bring him to his Master, or secure him so as he may have him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by MATTHEW CALDWELL.

All Masters of Vessels and other Persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Servant, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

Muscongs.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Partners in the Muscongs-Company, That at a Meeting of said Company, 19th Instant, Voted, That Twenty-four Shillings Lawful Money, be raised upon each full Share, (that is 5000 Acres) and paid into the Treasury of said Company before the 1st of January next, for defraying the Expence of surveying, and other necessary Charges.

N. B. Twenty Shillings, L. M. was voted to be raised on each full Share, in a former Meeting. The Delinquents are desired immediately to pay what is due in Proportion to their Claims—to

NATHANIEL APPLETON, Pro. Cl. & Treasurer.

Boston, November 10th, 1767.

On the lowest Terms for Cash only,

May be had of

Benjamin Andrews, Jun.

At the Corner Store opposite the Swing-Bridge, Philadelphia superfine and common Flour, Ship Bread in Casks, Bar Iron, Sole Leather, Deer Leather, Breeches, Cycles of yellow Ware, blue and white Stone Mugs and Pickle Pots, Boba Tea, Chocolate, Nutmegs, Pepper, Indigo, Redwood, Logwood, Brimstone, Pistal Tobacco, Bottles in Cases, Raisins, Currants, Dam Fish, Jamaica Fish and Mackerel, and a few Quarter Casks Red Port.

N. B. Those indebted to him who are delinquent, are requested to make Payment.

TO BE LET,

PART of the whole of a Dwelling-House, and a large Shop in King-Street; inquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

By Mary Ready,

At her Shop on Oliver's-Dock, near the Fifth-Market. GLASS, Stone, Nottingham and China Ware; and all Sorts of Groceries, &c. cheap for Cash.

TO BE LET,

TWO Commodious Shops almost opposite to the White Horse Tavern. Enquire at the London Book-Store, or at the Printing-Office immediately above the Shops.

TO BE SOLD, a convenient small Tenement, near the New-North-Meeting-House, in good Repair, with a Yard and good Well of Water thereto belonging, inquire of Edes and Gill.

A single Person, who can shave, and dress, drive a Carriage, tend on any Gentleman, or wait on a Table, and can be well recommended, wants Employ. Any Person who wants such an one, may be inform'd of him by inquiring of Edes & Gill.

At a Meeting of the SUSQUEHANNAH COMPANY, held by Adjournment at WINDHAM, November 11, 1767.

WHEREAS this Company have received late Intelligence from Great Britain, that their Agent has some Time since removed from London; by Means of which the prosecution of their Petition has been delayed; but that there seems a favorable Opportunity as to Success, if an Agent was there present to prosecute the Affairs; in consequence Resolved, That it is necessary to have an Agent appointed for that Purpose, and that it will be necessary, over and above the Company's Money that has or may be collected in, to raise at least One Dollar, or one Dollar and an half, upon a Right, in Order to prosecute said Affairs: And that this Meeting be adjourned to the 6th Day of January next, at Windham; and that Publick Notice be given by the Clerk of this Company, in all the publick News-Papers, that said Company meet at that Time, by themselves or Constituents, prepared to consider of and comply with said Resolves.

And the Delaware Companies are also desired to meet at Time and Place for the same Purpose above said.

A true Copy of Record,

Tol. SAMUEL GRAY, Clerk of said Comp'y.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of Nathaniel Wheelwright, Esq; late of Boston, Merchant, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to the Subcriber: And those who are indebted to said Estate, are desired to settle their Accounts as soon as may be with

JOSEPH WARREN, Administrator on said Estate:

Boston, November 23, 1767.

HALIFAX, Carcening-Yard,

November 20, 1767.

WHEREAS there will be wanted between the 10th of March and 10th of June next, for His Majesty's Service here,

134 Ton of straight square Oak-Timber, 12 by 12 Inches, not less than 23 Feet long, and as much longer as can be got.

49 Tons 12 by 16 Inches, - - 16 Feet

29 Ton from 8 to 11 Inches square, from

9 to 13 Feet

13 Ton 12 by 11 Inches square, 17 Feet.

6 Ton from 12 to 16 Inches square, from

16 to 20 Feet

10 Ton from 12 to 16 Inches square, from

28 to 30 Feet

10 Ton from 12 to 16 In. square, 14 & 15 Feet

263 Tons.

69 Ton of square Pine Timber, 15 by 12 Inches,

23 Feet long

65 Thousand Feet of Pine Boards and Planks.

31 Hundred Feet Pine Joist running Measure, 9 by

1 Inches, 10, 20, or 30 Feet long.

16 Thousand Feet Oak Plank, 3 Inches thick, from

4750 Feet - - 4 Inches, ditto 201

23 Feet long and upwards, Plank Measure.

493 Thousand Shingles clear of Sap, to be 18 Inches

long, 4 Inches Broad, and half Inch Thick at the

thick End, to be packed in square Bundles, 20

Inches wide, and 25 Courses thick.

27 Thousand Clapboards, to be 5 Inches broad, half

an Inch thick at the back, and 4 Feet 4 Inches

long, and clear of Sap.

150 Spars, of 5, 6 & 7 Inches.

120 Hogheads of Stone Lime.

166 Barrels of Tar.

8 Barrels of Train Oil.

Whoever has a Mind to contract for supplying the above Materials, either the Whole or in Part, to be landed at His Majesty's Yard here, within the Time aforesaid, or as much sooner as possible; are desired to send their Proposals sealed to the Store-Keeper, at his Office in said Yard, on or before the 20 January next, that a Contract or Contracts, may be made with the Person or Persons, who make Proposals most advantageous for the Government.

JOSEPH GERRISH, Store-Keeper, and Naval Officer.

Drugs & Medicines.

John Loring

Has just received from England,

A General Assortment of DRUGS

and MEDICINES, of the best Qualities, which he sells Wholesale or Retail, at his Shop fronting Cornhill, a little above the Market. ALSO,

BOERHAAVE'S CHYMICAL

TINCTURE, prepared from an original Receipt, of which there is not perhaps any true Copy now extant.—It is a powerful Deobstruent, and an excellent Stomachic. It removes Disorders of the Kidneys, Liver and Menses. It is greatly serviceable in Hæmics, and with Caution may be used in the most violent inflammatory Fevers. It is uncommonly efficacious in the Scurvy and Jaundice. As it is apt to increase the Discharge of Urine, it will not be advisable to use it in Cases where that Evacuation is too copious.—It is to be given in chronic Cases Morning and Evening, to Adults from 40 to 60 Drops, to Children from 6 to 20, in Water or Wine, upon an empty Stomach.—In acute Cases, it may be given once in 3 or 4 Hours, as Occasion may require.

N. B. This Medicine has been used with the greatest Success, and has produced surprising Effects in a great Variety of Disorders; but as it is not known, at least not generally in this Country, and he designs not to impose on the Public, any Gentleman of the Faculty in the Town of Boston, who shall please to make Trial of it, shall be well come to a Bottle, and he doubts not of their Approbation when they have experienced its Efficacy and Safety.—It will be sold at Two Pistarens a Bottle.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LAWSON in Fleet-Street, above HARCOCCK'S Wharf, near the Old North Meeting House. He also sells the best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil by the Barrel. Best Tallow Candles mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.

* * * Dipp'd Tallow Candles,

Ten Coppers the single Pound, &c. cheaper by the

TALLOW BY THE BARREL.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL,

in Queen-Street. 1767.

To the Publishers of the Boston & Massachusetts Gazette.
Please to give a Place in your next Paper to the following
Lines; and thereby oblige your constant Customers.

THE Ladies of America having been diverse Times
addressed as Persons of Consequence, in the pre-
sent economical Regulations, and those of this
Town in particular, being scandalously insul-
ted in the M. Gazette Extraordinary of Thursday last, by a
Writer, who signs SORBO. We think we shall be excused
by every Person of Generosity and Humanity, if on this
Occasion we seem to infringe the Rules of Decency, and
condescend to resent for ourselves in this Public Manner.
When we first saw the Passage alluded to in the M.
Gazette, we were inclin'd to adhere to the Rule of the
celebrated Critic,

" 'Tis best sometimes your Censure to refrain,
And charitably let the Dull be vain."

But on Reflection, have altered our Purpose, and
take Leave to tell Mr. SORBO, that the next Time he
sets it to exercise what he takes to be his humorous
Talent, we advise him to advert to Objects more level
to his own low Mind, and never more presume to throw
his unmanly Squibs on the Ladies of Boston, who for
Modesty of Apparel, Purity and Decency of Man-
ners, Improvement of Mind and virtuous Characters, are
excceeded by none.

What can be more abusive than his Insinuation that
Spiruous Liquors are introduced instead of foreign Tea,
and that the jovial Glais is to take Place of the Tea Table.
We know full well his Design in this; and that through
us he means to cast an Odium on those who recommend
and practise the Use of Hyponion Tea, and are aware he
thinks by this Method to deter us from consenting to the
new Regulations; but we despise his poor Artifice, and
are determined to every Method of Oeconomy which shall
appear to us to be founded on Principles of Public Good,
and supported by Reason; and particularly, that if the
Hyponion of the Wood, and the Baum and Sage of the
Garden, are as agreeable to our Taste as the Hyfon and
the Bahea, we shall take the Liberty to drink them when-
ever we please, whether Mr. SORBO approve or not. We
shall also pursue the Advice given us to retrench every
Expense in the Articles of Dress, Furniture and Orna-
ments so far as upon full Deliberation we judge decent.

Another Writer (who in the Boston Gazette of last
Monday signs YOUNG AMERICAN, has said very pretty
Things, and we charitably believe meant well; and he is
too young to commit so blunder, as we judge from his
Inconsequence) groundlessly insinuates, that Dress, Scandal
and Detraction engross our Thoughts, and employ our
Time, else why does he dehort us from such Engrossment?
Yes, he speaks as tho' this was characteristic of the Sex.
A base Aspersions, if he really meant so! And yet he ad-
dresses us as "Charitable Criticisms," possess'd of "gentle
Familiarity." Very gentle truly to admit scandal & Detrac-
tion a Lodgement there. But as he is so very young, we
freely forgive him, on Condition he submits his Pieces to
the Correction of an able Guide, before he appears in
Print again.

This Gentleman, and another, who in the B. Gazette of
November 24, signs HENRY FAY, advises us to "lay
aside our present Cloathing, and Dress" intirely and un-
iversally in "the Manufactures of America." How far
this is practicable, at present, we shall leave to the Gentle-
men to determine. How far (if practicable) it is pru-
dent, we must take the Liberty to judge ourselves, since
we do, or at least ought to know, what our own Circum-
stances as to the Means of Purchasing are; or in other
Words, whether we can afford to let our Garments lay
useless, and buy new in their Room. As yet we are in-
clined to think we cannot evince a more discreet Conduc-
t than wear our old Cloaths, as long as by good House-
wifery we can make them look decent, sparing no Pains to
clean and to mend them, and when they are worn out, sup-
ply their Place with the Produce of our American Manu-
factures, altho' meaner, and at the first dearer than those
of foreign Places, reversing that Part of the old Proverb,
"Far fetch, is Food for Ladies."

What the Opinion of the generality of our Sex is, with
Respect to this Article, we have no Opportunity to know:
But we do know, that some are heartily engaged to con-
tenance the well-judged Measure; this Metropolis have
adopted, thinking their printed Resolutions well worthy
the Freeman of this great and knowing Town, the
Bulwark of British Liberty in America. A Character
long since given it; and may this be ever its distinguish'd
Glory! Yes, we can assert further, that uninfluenced by
the Authority of any, detach'd from every Party or Par-
ties of Politicians, there are a Number among us, (we
do not say whether of the first or second Quality, 'tis
enough they are respectable; and this Appellation is due
to all who love and promote the Public Good, whatever
their Pedigree, Alliance or Callings are) who are willing
to sacrifice every lesser Inclination at the Shrine of Public
Vertue, are willing to be ridicul'd by the little Wits and
Foplings of the present Day, are willing to be lampoon'd
in a News-Paper for this laudable Resolution, and we
venture to say, the Public will have a Specimen of Facts
corresponding to such Resolutions within a few Months;
for we learn to amuse with idle Words, in a Case to im-
portant as that to which the Freeholders of Boston, New-
Port, Providence, Charlestown, and many other Towns,
have call'd our Attention.

We will not at this Time trespass further on your Pa-
tience, than to say, if any are dispos'd to treat these Reso-
lutions with Insolence, or throw out Aspersions of a per-
sonal Kind, we shall take no Notice of them, or their
Writers; but while we dispute the latter, pity, and for-
give the former, governing ourselves by those admirable
Directions, "Love ye your Enemies, and do good;" and
thus show ourselves to be above them, when they affect to
treat our Sex as Inferior. Inferior in abusive Sarcasms,
in personal Invective, in low Wit, we glory to be; Ru-
dior in Veracity, Honesty, Sincerity, Industry, Love
of Virtue, of Liberty, and of our Country, we shall
not willingly be to any.

Boston, Dec. 26.

To the True Patriot, &c.

If there had been the least spark of modesty in your
whole composition, after being publicly denuded in
the most impudent malicious falsehoods, you would have
bid a lasting adieu to scribbling; at least you would never
again have dared to affront the country with a new busi-
ness of slander. But to the surprise of all, you appear'd
again, not to confess and crave pardon for your former
misdeanours, but that you might fill up the measure of
your unexampled knavery. — If as you say, you saw
nothing but hurry and confusion when the arrival of the
officers, &c. was expected, we must suppose you did not go
out of the little circle of mad-brained plotters against pub-
lic liberty, whose guilty consciences always keep them in
that state; but when you say, threats ran high against the
officers, and Watchers were employed to give intelligence
of their arrival, you assert what has not the least shadow
of truth; nor is it in your power to bring a single circum-
stance in support of your injurious charge against this town.
But if there had been such an intention, let me check your
vanity, by giving it as my most candid opinion, that the
True Patriot might have wrote until his slender skill had
burst with ideas of his own importance, before he would
have had the least influence in preventing its being carried
into execution. — As to the important question of the
right of taxation, you "acknowledge yourself not suffi-
ciently qualified to enter into the merits of the cause with
that precision and accuracy, which to important a question
requires." And here be admonish'd O reader! — the
True Patriot has told us no untruth. — As to believing
that the Parliament have a right to tax America, because
they assert that right, it appears to me absurd; with such
an instance as you, Mr. True Patriot, before me, I shall be
very cautious how I give my property to any man or body
of men, only because he or they claim a right to it. —
You are pleas'd to intimate, that had I expected to have
been known to you, I should not have used you so severely
as I did in my last. Know now, that you are much mis-
lead, I speak truth, and will never be ashamed or afraid to
defend it; if you desire further satisfaction, by calling on
the Printers hereof you will be directed to a person who
will not only repeat what is there said, to your face, but
will, before he parts with you, convince you, and what is
still harder, make you confess you have been treated more
mildly than you were deserv'd. — Your design of de-
fisting from further publications, I heartily approve, and
advise you to abide by it as long as you have a being on
earth, lest at some unlucky time disaster come upon you,
and death overtake you with a PEN, which is the same
thing as a Life, in your right hand.

The little Jackanaps that has of late been so much the
occasion of mirth, has very expertly buried himself in his
own dirt, where he may lay until some one digs him out,
who is more fond of him than OVID DE TESTATUR.

To the P R I N T E R S.

LAST Thursday, if night, pretty late in the evening,
I was found, somewhat in distress, tho' not altoget-
her incog, in a very narrow by alley, without a lamp, or
a farthing candle, in his dark lantern, the "True Pa-
triot." He was "grumbling" and fumbling too, and
seem'd, very busy. On being hail'd by a patrol of the
bucks-regiment, who happened to be just then passing by,
he answer'd, he was "Mr. Observer," the prime male
sponsor to that weekly, sickly, thrice christened, but yet
unconfirmed and hopeless foundling, the Non "Circulating
Gazette." But who were of his cabinet that night? —
Whether he was courting the muses, calculating the eclipse
of his lantern, the day of his political nativity or death,
addressing Venus, sacrificing to Bacchus, Boreas, Eolus,
Pluto, Proserpine, or plain Cloacina, are Secrets fate has not
divulged, nor fame, good or bad, yet trumpeted abroad.
This however is certain, that being bro't into the open
light, he swore most abominably at some of his "best
friends and confidants"; and scarcely treated with civility
his charitable deliverers from Limbo, the fixed place, at
least the purgatory of impure spirits. He insist'd that for
the future, all "gentlemen scriblers and cur-dogs of all
ranks" would immediately quit him the True Patriot, &c.

* Gov. Barnard
who was lock'd
up in his Entry
thru a mistake.

Page
782

above

vide page 749 page 748 * Gov. Ba - nard 11111 Gov. Barnard
having obtained 4. Name From some pieces he was thought to have published.

and fall upon "the philosophers of Great-Britain, brave men, and the best friends of liberty in the world." This may be a very wise proposal. But 'tis submitted to the public, if it would not be just and equitable; as well as a more noble game, to continue the pursuit of false politicians, and let them be all hunted down before "the gentlemen scriblers and cur-dogs", fall upon harmless philosophers.

MARGROVE MANLY.

Messieurs PRINTERS,
THE writer who has been so fond of showing himself for many weeks past, under the borrowed name of a True Patriot, hath at length been wise enough to take the advice repeatedly given to him, and has quitted the stage for a season. I have often pitied the weakness and vanity of this poor man, whose own writings, while he discovered an insatiable satisfaction in them himself, have rendered him in the opinion of almost all his readers, the object of ridicule and contempt. For my own part, I set him down among the harmless writers: I hardly think it possible for him on the least degree to injure or serve either side of a question; he has indeed a talent at asserting boldly, without a strict regard to decency, honor or truth: and I will venture to appeal to every impartial man who has read his performances, whether he has in any one of them produced the lowest degree of evidence for the facts he has alleged, or the shadow of reason for his opinions. He tells us in his last, and intimates, that it was the reason of his undertaking to address the public, that "many mouths were open against the proceedings of the parliament for the late duties imposed on the trade of the colonies"; and with an air of self-flattery, peculiar to him, he declines saying what effect his attempt to reconcile the people to these proceedings have had. Surely he cannot be quite so vain as to imagine they have the least effect. Does he not see that the same mouths and many more are still open, and that notwithstanding his truly patriotic endeavors to "discourage all in his power", the spirit of frugality, industry and economy among his countrymen, and his "hopes of putting an end to so weak a project as the setting up useful manufactures, and his awkward ridicule of what he is pleased to call the "destructive measures" of the town, "the furious zeal, badly digested" enkindles from colony to colony, and not "the trump of fashion & artifice," but of freedom and independence, again sounds throughout the continent?—This writer has so often been charged with palpable fallshood, and has made such trifling excuses for not clearing his character as a man of truth, that it is hardly worth while to call upon him to prove that "threats ran high against the officers that were expected to regulate the trade, or that watchmen were employed to give intelligence of their arrival." It is a mean and pitiful artifice in some gentlemen, (if one may call them so) to publish such idle, false and ridiculous stuff in the news-papers, with a design to prejudice our brethren in the country, and the other colonies against us; and principally to give a colouring to their own letters to the mother country.

DUC. DE SUL.

NEW-LONDON, Dec. 11.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Norwich, at the Town-House in said Norwich, on the 7th Day of December, A. D. 1767.

Mr. JOSEPH TRACY, Moderator.

BEING warned among other Things to consider of the salutary Measures, come into by the Town of Boston, the Metropolis of North-America; which Measures were recommended by the Gentlemen Select Men of the Town of Boston, by their Letter to the Select Men of Norwich, dated November 9, 1767. The Letter being read in said Meeting, the said Meeting being full, and well pleased with the important Measures so offered to their Consideration, unanimously Voted, to choose a Committee to Advise and Report, &c. and accordingly made Choice of the Hon. Ezekiah Huntington, Esq; the Hon. Jabez Huntington, Esq; Simon Tracey, Esq; Capt. Richard Hide, Capt. Hugo Liddle, Major John Durkee, Mr. Isaac Tracey, Mr. Gershom Bred, Eliza Fitch, Esq; Col. William Whiting, Ebenezer Hartborn, Esq; Capt. Jabez Perkins, Mr. Jeremiah Knisman, and Dea. Nathaniel Lotbroy, to advise and consider on the important Matters above said, and make Report at their next Meeting.

A True Copy,

Test. BENJA. HUNTINGTON, jun'r Town-Clerk.

BOSTON, December 13.

[The Southern Mail due last Saturday did not arrive, nor is it expected till next.]

Monday last by a well-regulated Fahrenheit's Thermometer the Mercury was 3 deg. below 0, which was 'one degree colder than any Time last Year.

We hear from Rye, in New-Hampshire Government, That one Mr. Benjamin Keniton, drop'd down dead in the Road between his & a Neighbour's House last Tuesday forenoon; he was to all appearance well when he left his House.

It is now agreed on all Hands, that much the greater Part of what we import from Britain, are not Necessaries, but such Superfluities as that the laying aside the Use and Consumption of them to: save our Country from the ruin impending, can hardly be term'd Self-denial.

We hear that the Towns of Falmouth, Scarborough, Pepperellborough, Riddford, Welles, Kittery, Old-York, Arundel, and other Towns in the Counties of Lincoln and Cumberland: as also Newbury-Port, Billerica, Medfield, Abington and Westboro', have unanimously come into the same Regulations as this Town respecting Frugality, &c.

House Furniture.

On Tuesday the 29th Decem. Inst.

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning.
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street.

A Variety of House Furniture, among which are, Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Desks, Looking-Glasses, Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, an 8-Day Clock, Silver Watch, Glass and China Ware, Variety of Plate, viz. Tankards, Cans, Porringers, Spoons, Salver, Cases of Table Knives and Forks, Desert ditto, with a Variety of Kitchen Furniture.

The Sale to begin exactly at Ten o'Clock.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On Wednesday next, 30th inst.

At Eleven o'Clock,
At the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street, Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

A Quantity of good SUGARS in

Hogheads.

J. Russell.

THURSDAY NEXT,

At Three o'Clock in the Afternoon,
Will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

WHITE flower'd sarsnet, blue fig'd Mode, white flower'd Sattin, Blankets, Coverlids, Rugs, Broad Cloths, Duffels, Fearnought, Baizes, Beaver Coating, Kerseys, Linceys, Camblets, Worsted Hosi.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH BARREL,

The third Store on the South Side of the Town-Dock, near the Saving-Bridge,

CHOICE BOHEA TEA, single and

middling refin'd Loaf-Sugars; brown Sugars; Pepper; Allspice; Indigo; Chocolate; Spices; Jamaica Spirit, &c. with a few English Goods; all which will be sold in large or small Quantities, on the very lowest Terms for Cash; and Customers may depend upon being well used.

CHOICE BOHEA TEA

By the Chest, Hundred or Dozen,
To be sold, for Cash only, by

BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Jun.

Opposite the Swing-Bridge, South Side Town-Dock.

Just imported and be sold very cheap for Cash, by

George Erving,

CHOICE Cotton Wool, Muscovado and the first white Sugars, Cocoa, &c. &c.

Newbury-Port, December 16, 1767.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of the late Dudley Atkins, Esq; are desired to send them to the Subscriber, Administratrix on said Estate: And those who are indebted, are desired to make Payment.

SARAH ATKINS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON,

ENTERED IN.

Sylvester from New-London, Smith and Bears from Philadelphia. Harding from Maryland. Wendell from New-Providence. Adams from Monto Christo. Cobb from Quebec. Brown from Grenades.

CLEARED OUT.

Elfbre for Rhode-Island. Stocking for New-London. Nelson Smith for New-York. Gardner for Maryland. Drinkwater for North-Carolina. Havens for Virginia. Bruce for Antigua. Cavanaugh for Halifax. Doyle, Amiel, Beale, Symms, Inglish, Brown, Morton and Howland for West-Indies. Wood for London.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Roberson for Virginia. Healy for Glasgow. Crocker for Gibraltar. Shepard for London.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last, Six Whites. One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Seven.

High Water at Boston, for this present Week.

Monday, 43 m. after 5	Friday, 17 m. after 12
Tuesday, 29 m. after 6	Saturday, 12 m. aft. 1
Wednesday, 19 m. aft. 7	Lord's-day, 11 m. aft. 1
Thursday, 10 m. aft. 8	First 2. 7 Day, 3 Morn.

|| Vide the Plan of this Town to encourage Industry, &c. p. 748.
9 Gover. Barnard Call'd so from some papers lately published thought to be his.

Appendix.

1790

Extract of a Letter from John Hauke Esq^r to the Committee of the Merchants in Boston, dated th 14 August 1764. — vide Cotes and Gills Gazette Oct^r 29, 1764. N^o 500. —

— But last Autumn having heard that the Ministry had form'd a plan of revenue to be rais'd in America, sufficient to defray Great Britains expence for that Country, which was to be laid before the Parliament the ensuing Session, and in which among other things (I could get no account of) there was a Stamp duty. — Several conferences with this Minister ensued, in which I endeavour'd though I ineffectually to prevail on him to postpone the Stamp duty, until the opinion of ^{the} Colonists upon the subject might be known. — Although my private attempt to delay the Introduction of the Stamp Duty was ineffectual, yet my public one succeeded: But as the Consideration of this will be resumed next Winter in Parliament, I must request of You for my particular Information to know why the Provincial Stamp did not succeed with You and New York. And if You will furnish Me with every reason You can assign against the establishment of a general Stamp duty throughout America, You may do a most essential piece of Service to Your Country: They will be all wanted here, as many plausible ones are urged in Favour of this Tax, deduc'd from the utility of the like one in this Country. — The necessity in the opinion of administration of Establishing either the Stamp duty, or some other inland tax, seems partly to arise from the indiscretion ^{consideration} of some Americans, who deny the right of King, Lords, and Commons to impose such a Tax on America, and to facilitate the Measure, it was observable that the Motion for the Stamp was —

was introduced to the Committee of the whole House, by a
 declaration of the Minister, that such doctrine had been urged to
 him! As I had never in the 24 Years I resided in
 America, nor in ^{any} conversation I have since had with the Gen^l
 from that Country heard such an impolitic and dangerous
 I was I confess much astonished. — It was not without great
 difficulty that I removed the prejudices conceived against the
 Northern Colonies from such erroneous and alarming doctrine.
 And although the reasons urged by Me for postponing the
 Stamp ^{duty}, until the next Year prevailed, yet I must observe to You
 that the Minister agreed, reluctantly to it, and being irritated,
 declared his Resolution of convincing the Colonies next session
 that they are as subject to an Inland Tax, which the
 Post office erected by an Act of the 9th Queen Ann was
 as any other imposed by the legislature of Great Britain.
 — This being a fact of public notoriety, I should presume
 when it comes to be truly known amongst You, that the
 accounts which celebrate throughout America, the principal
 author and abettor of ^{this} Mushroom policy, as the Person to whom
 the Colonies are indebted for the postponing of the Stamp
 duty, must be dispised: When it is plain that if it be
 improved they with greater propriety ought to impute it to him
 and the other undiscerning Americans he has drawn into
 the adoption of his Sentiments.